

1
TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year 1971

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TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Medical Officer of Health :

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Resigned 31.5.71)

C. E. JAMISON, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.

(Appointed 1.6.71)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

R. BRUNNING, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.E.J.B.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

S. A. GAMBLE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.E.J.B.

Public Health Inspector :

J. THOMPSON, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. P.H.I.E.B.

R.S.H. Certificate for Smoke Inspectors

(Appointed 15.2.71)

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

C. G. WARD

Clerk :

Mrs. I. FLATT

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although I was only in office during part of the year being reported on, I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the district and on the work of the Health Department during the year.

This is all the more so because the picture presented is, I think, a reasonably satisfactory one, with local vital statistics comparing quite favourably with national ones and with notifiable infectious diseases standing at a relatively low level.

Details of the sanitary conditions of the district will, as usual, be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of the Report, but I would take this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at the progress being made in relation to sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in various parishes of the district.

I would also take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work done by my predecessor in office, Dr. Sheila M. Durkin, and of the help and co-operation which I received from members and other officers of the Council during my first half year in office, with particular thanks to the staff of the Health Department who have assisted in compiling this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. JAMISON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The principal statistics are set out below in the same form as in previous years :—

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	31,708
Population (as estimated by Registrar General)					..	24,660
Number of Inhabited Houses		..	..		..	8,211
Total Rateable Value of all Rateable Properties					..	£1,004,184
Product of a Penny Rate		..	..		..	£9,852

The estimated population shows a small reduction on the estimated figure for the previous year. It may be noted that the estimate for 1971 was not based, as far as is known, on the census carried out in that year. It will be interesting to compare the present estimate with the census figure when available.

As would have been anticipated, the number of inhabited houses shows a small increase on the figure for the previous year. This has, naturally, led to a similar increase in total rateable value of all rateable properties. The same applies to the product of a penny rate, if the figure for 1970 is adjusted for purposes of comparison, to take account of decimalisation in 1971, which produced a penny 2.4 times the value of the old one.

POPULATION

The following table gives the population figures, according to the Registrar General's Report for 1971 for the respective Parishes in your district compared with previous years.

<i>Parish</i>				1921 <i>Census</i>	1951 <i>Census</i>	1961 <i>Census</i>	<i>Mid June 1970</i>	<i>Mid June 1971</i>
Anslow	..	..	..	530	518	503	480	480
Barton-under-Needwood	..		..	1,604	1,736	2,468	4,465	4,290
Branston	..	..	..	837	2,143	2,794	3,524	3,419
Dunstall	..	..	..	212	290	262	282	277
Hanbury	..	..	..	529	553	518	515	495
Outwoods	..	..	..	1,013	2,286	2,274	2,596	2,536
Rolleston	..	..	..	667	1,330	2,162	3,504	3,502
Stretton	..	..	..	789	1,934	2,222	4,395	4,270
Tatenhill	..	..	..	637	544	681	542	600
Tutbury	..	..	..	1,949	2,274	2,566	3,004	2,947
Wychnor	..	..	..	186	153	118	100	94
Yoxall	..	..	..	1,097	1,078	1,029	1,823	1,750
TOTALS	..	..	..	10,050	14,839	17,597	25,230	24,660

Comment has been made, in a previous paragraph, on the reduction in the estimated progress for the population of the district as a whole, as compared with the estimate for 1970.

It will be seen that, with one or two exceptions, estimated populations were lower for each of the parishes than in the preceding year.

VITAL SATISTTICS

The statistics are given below in the same form as in previous annual reports :—

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Tctal</i>
Live Births (Factor 1.08)							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	215	204	419
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	7	4	11
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					222	208	430
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..				..	..	17.4
Adjusted Birth Rate	..	..	..		..	..	18.8
Ratio of Local adjusted Birth Rate to National Rate	..	..	..		..	..	1.17
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of Total Live Births)	..	..			..	..	3
Still Births							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2	3	5
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	..	..	..		..	..	11
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..				..	..	0.202
Total Live and Still Births	..	..			224	211	435
							<hr/>
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					8	2	10
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	..				..	..	24.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	..				..	..	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age							
					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..		3	1	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..		—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					3	1	4
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000						<i>Total</i>
Live Births						9.0
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate				2	1	3
Illegitimate				-	-	-
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				2	1	3
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births)				..	..	7
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births .. .. .				..	..	18.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate .. .. .				..	..	0.00
Deaths (Factor 1.32)				132	86	218
Death Rate per 1,000 Population .. .. .				..	..	8.8
Adjusted Death Rate .. .. .				..	..	11.6
Ratio of Local adjusted Death Rate to National Rate .. .. .				..	..	1.00

It may be noted that, at 3%, the proportion of illegitimate live births to total live births was exactly the same as in the previous year.

Again as in the previous year, no stillbirth occurred in an illegitimate pregnancy and no death in an illegitimate infant. Comparison of relative incidences does not, therefore, arise.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

**In this table the Birth rates and Death rate are not adjusted
for age and sex**

		<i>Rate per 1,000 estimated Population</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
<i>Year</i>		<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Still Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Death Rate</i>
1961	..	17.51	0.39	9.78	22.72
1962	..	16.29	0.61	11.27	23.73
1963	..	18.23	0.32	9.22	14.79
1964	..	18.53	0.36	8.36	19.60
1965	..	20.09	0.19	9.68	24.57
1966	..	22.60	0.41	8.85	14.43
1967	..	21.30	0.21	7.80	10.00
1968	..	21.90	0.29	7.60	17.00
1969	..	18.90	0.24	7.90	9.00
1970	..	18.10	0.28	8.30	11.00
1971	..	17.40	0.20	8.80	23.00

It will be seen that the birth rate shows a similar slight decline to that of the previous year.

The infant death rate and the total death rate were both higher than in 1970. In the case of the infant death rate, the figure is also higher than the exceptionally low figure of other recent years.

It is obvious that as regards infant deaths the marked fluctuations in the figures are due to the disproportionately large effects of small variations on very small figures.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL STATISTICS

Here again the figures are set out in the same form as in previous years :—

	<u>Local Authority Area</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Live Birth Rates, etc.		
Live Births per 1,000 Home Population (crude rate)	17.4	16.00
Area Comparability Factor	1.08	1.00
Local Adjusted Rate	18.8	16.00
Ratio of Local Adjusted Rate to National Rate	1.17	1.00
Illegitimate Live Births as Percentage of all Live Births	3	8
Still Birth Rate		
Still Births per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	11	12
Infant Mortality Rates :		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births ..	23	18
Deaths of Legitimate Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ..	24	17
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ..	—	24
Neonatal Mortality Rate :		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births	9	12
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate :		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births	7	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate :		
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	18	22
Death Rates, etc.—all ages :		
Deaths per 1,000 Home Population (crude rate)	8.8	11.60
Area Comparability Factor	1.32	1.00
Local Adjusted Rate	11.6	11.60
Ratio of Local Adjusted Rate to National Rate	1.00	1.00

To compare birth and death rates at all ages it is necessary first to adjust the local figures by using the area comparability factor, provided by the Registrar General, to take account of the age and sex composition of the local population, as compared with that of England and Wales as a whole. After this adjustment, it may be noted that the birth rate was markedly higher than that of the country as a whole, while the death rate at all ages was precisely the same as that for England and Wales.

The local figures for stillbirths and for deaths at under one week were lower than the national figures. The same applies to the perinatal mortality rate, which takes account of both these tragic events, and to the neonatal mortality rate, dealing with deaths up to four weeks after birth. Comparison with the national figures is less satisfactory, on this occasion, in the case of the infant mortality rate, taking in all deaths occurring up to one year after birth.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1971 IN TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT

The following table shows the causes of death of persons ordinarily resident in the district, regardless of where the death actually occurred, and also shows the age-groups of those dying from the various diseases and other causes:—

Cause of Death				Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
								1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..			M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
B19 (3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..			M	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
				F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
B19 (4)	„	„	Intestine ..	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
				F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
B19 (6)	„	„	Lung, Bronchus ..	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1
B19 (7)	„	„	Breast ..	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
B19 (8)	„	„	Uterus ..	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
B19 (9)	„	„	Prostate ..	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
B19(10)	Leukaemia ..			M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms ..			M	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..
				F	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..			M	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B21	Diabetes Mellitus ..			M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
B46 (1)	Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases ..			F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B46 (4)	Multiple Sclerosis ..			M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..			M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
B27	Hypertensive Disease ..			M	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..
				F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease ..			M	49	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	14	22
				F	24	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	17
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease ..			M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
				F	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease ..			M	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
				F	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	7
B46 (6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..			M	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
				F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
B32	Pneumonia ..			M	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
				F	7	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
B33 (1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema ..			M	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	4
				F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
B46 (7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..			F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer ..			M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver ..			F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ..			M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ..			F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
B42	Congenital Anomalies ..			M	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ..			M	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
B45	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions ..			M	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
				F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents ..			M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				F	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
BE48	All Other Accidents ..			M	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ..			M	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
				F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total all Causes ..				M	132	3	5	3	..	1	1	4	5	27	34	49
				F	86	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	24	49

Taking the picture as a whole, it will be seen that four deaths occurred at under four weeks, six further deaths at between four weeks and one year, three between one year and five years, none between five and 15 years, two between 15 and 25 years, two between 25 and 35 years, five between 35 and 45 years, seven between 45 and 55 years, 33 between 55 and 65 years, 58 between 65 and 75 years and 98 at over 75 years of age.

It will also be seen that male deaths exceeded female deaths in all age groups between 35 and 75 years, a feature which characterises the figures in most districts, and shows the relative longevity of the female as compared with the male. The fact that female deaths did not exceed male deaths in those over 75 years of age was obviously due to the much greater total number of deaths in males than in females, a disparity which has also been marked in other recent years.

It will be noted that all infant deaths occurring at ages under four weeks were attributed either to congenital abnormality or to circumstances arising during either labour or parturition.

In the case of infants dying at ages between four weeks and one year, the causes of death were, of course, quite different, with two deaths resulting from pneumonia, one of which occurred in a premature infant, one from gross congenital abnormality, one from choking on a small fragment of apple, while one death came into the "cot death" category, in which it is not possible even after post-mortem examination to be certain of the cause of death.

Deaths from cancer of the lung were much less numerous than in either of the two previous years. All occurred in males, in whom there is always a marked preponderance due to the heavier consumption of tobacco, over many years.

It is noteworthy that all four deaths from cancers of the breast and uterus occurred in women over 65 years of age, which may well be attributable to early diagnosis and satisfactory treatment of women in younger age-groups.

It is also satisfactory to note that the one death attributed to diabetes occurred in a man over 65 years of age, a tribute to the present energetic and efficient treatment of those suffering from this disease.

No deaths resulted from pneumonia, but no fewer than 14, mostly in men, from bronchitis or emphysema. Fortunately, most of these deaths occurred in older age groups. Here again, the higher incidence in men must be attributed to the effects of the smoking habit.

The three deaths from motor vehicle accidents compare favourably with five deaths in the previous year. It will be seen, however, that two of the three deaths occurred in young people, and were, in fact, the only deaths occurring in the age-group between 15 and 25 years, illustrating what a large part these avoidable deaths now play in the remaining mortality in this age-group, now that deaths from disease occur so infrequently.

As regards accidental deaths due to causes other than motor vehicle accidents, it may be noted that two deaths resulted from falls within the home, showing, yet again, the potential dangers that exist for children in this familiar environment. Here again I would draw attention to the fact that these deaths accounted for two of the three deaths occurring in the age-group between one year and five years.

Suicidal deaths were more numerous than in either of the immediately preceding years. It is sad that two of these should have involved men in the prime of life, a factor usually attributed to the strains of modern living conditions.

It is again satisfactory to be able to record that no death occurring during the year was attributable to pregnancy, abortion or childbirth.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows notifications of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, received during 1971 and, for comparison, in the four preceding years :—

<i>Disease</i>	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Measles	271	294	129	150	163
Scarlet Fever .. .	2	3	2	4	3
Whooping Cough .. .	10	20	11	13	14
Infective Jaundice .. .	—	5	14	4	2
Food Poisoning .. .	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Meningitis .. .	—	—	—	2	—

The number of cases of measles appears large, but it would appear probable that this was largely attributable to cases occurring in the early part of the year, as a continuation of the epidemic of the previous year. As will be seen from the table on the next page, nearly half of the cases occurred in children over 5 years of age, who missed vaccination in the campaign started in 1968. This campaign is now being pursued vigorously, and should appreciably reduce the number of cases in future years.

The incidence of scarlet fever was again satisfactorily low.

The same can be said of whooping cough, in which the number of cases was again quite low, illustrating the value of immunisation against this disease which, together with its complications, can be a very serious menace to the health of an appreciable number of those affected by it.

It will be seen that only two cases of infective jaundice were notified in 1971, as compared with four in the previous year, 14 in 1969 and 5 in the second half of 1968, when infective jaundice was first made notifiable. The two cases, in fact, involved two children in one family. It is reassuring that the incidence of this disease, which can cause quite severe illness, continues at a relatively low level.

The complete absence of notified cases of food poisoning, dysentery and meningitis is a particularly satisfactory feature of the figures for 1971.

Details of cases, by Parishes, are set out below:

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Mid 1971 : INFECTIOUS DISEASE</i>				
	<i>Population of Parish</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Infective Hepatitis</i>
Anslow	480	-	-	1	-
Barton-under-Needwood	4,290	-	-	-	-
Branston	3,419	5	1	6	-
Dunstall	277	-	-	-	-
Hanbury	495	-	-	-	-
Outwoods	2,536	1	1	1	-
Rolleston	3,502	22	1	1	2
Stretton	4,270	57	-	2	-
Tatenhill	600	10	-	-	-
Tutbury	2,947	42	-	-	-
Wychnor	94	-	-	-	-
Yoxall	1,750	26	-	3	-

Figures showing the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in Rural Districts in Staffordshire,
as a whole, are included in the following table, for purposes of comparison :—

		Scarlet Fever	Infective Jaundice	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis		Whooping Cough	Acute Meningitis
						Lung	Other		
1st Quarter	..	14	9	—	1	7	—	20	—
2nd Quarter	..	4	8	1	—	11	1	23	3
3rd Quarter	..	3	5	8	6	7	3	15	1
4th Quarter	..	14	2	3	6	3	2	9	—
Totals for 1971		35	24	12	13	28	6	67	4
Totals for 1970		50	65	48	47	15	5	136	9

TUBERCULOSIS

Three new cases were notified during the year, two being pulmonary in type and one non-pulmonary. The two pulmonary infections occurred in men of 67 years and 42 years respectively. Unfortunately the older patient died from the disease after a relatively short illness. The non-pulmonary infection occurred in a woman of 55 years.

Figures relating to notifications of new cases and deaths from the disease during the last 20 years are set out in the following table :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Population</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
			<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non.-Pul.</i>	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>
1952	..	14,820	9	—	1	—
1953	..	14,870	13	1	1	—
1954	..	15,030	7	2	3	—
1955	..	15,280	7	1	3	—
1956	..	15,490	5	1	—	—
1957	..	15,630	13	1	—	—
1958	..	15,900	2	—	2	—
1959	..	16,060	5	—	1	—
1960	..	16,400	4	—	—	—
1961	..	17,590	2	—	—	—
1962	..	18,100	2	—	—	—
1963	..	18,540	2	—	—	—
1964	..	19,270	2	1	—	—
1965	..	20,250	2	—	1	—
1966	..	21,460	2	—	—	—
1967	..	22,780	2	—	—	—
1968	..	23,960	3	—	1	—
1969	..	24,810	2	—	—	—
1970	..	25,230	2	—	1	—
1971	..	24,660	2	1	1	—

It will be seen that the figures for 1971 were very similar to those of other recent years, but very much better than those of all years prior to 1961. They illustrate very clearly the improvement which has been effected by modern methods of treatment, but they also show that, although on a reduced level, the disease is still an important one which must still be regarded as by no means a matter of history.

At the end of 1971, my tuberculosis register contained the names of ⁵⁰patients still under treatment or surveillance, as compared with ⁵⁰patients on the register at the beginning of the year. This register is kept up-to-date not only by addition of patients newly notified but also by the addition of names of patients moving into the district and the deletion of names of patients leaving it. Its maintenance is designed to ensure that helpful advice and assistance can be extended to patients and their relations as and when these are required.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Arrangements for immunisation of children against certain infectious diseases continued as in other recent years, with the work being shared in pre-school children between family doctors and clinics, and in school children between family doctors and the school health service.

The schedule used provides for immunisation in the first year of life against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, in the second year against measles, with booster doses against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis at school entry, and against tetanus and poliomyelitis at school leaving age. It also provides for vaccination against tuberculosis at 10–13 years of age and in the case of girls only, for vaccination against rubella (german measles) at 13 years of age. The latter procedure is, of course, designed to protect against the risk of rubella being contracted in a future pregnancy leading to the possible birth of an infant with serious congenital abnormalities.

Routine vaccination against smallpox has now been dropped from the programme, so far as children are concerned, although it is still regarded as highly valuable in the case of groups of adults deemed likely to be at risk of coming into contact with the infection and in the case of all persons who are considered likely to have been in contact with it.

Taking the programme as a whole, I feel that it plays a very important part in our fight against disease, and is largely responsible for the spectacular reduction in the incidence of various notifiable infectious diseases mentioned, in more detail, in earlier paragraphs of this report.

MEALS ON WHEELS AND LUNCHEON CLUB

Arrangements continued during 1971 as outlined in earlier reports. At the end of the year, the meals on wheels service was operating as follows :—

Barton-under-Needwood

Service commenced—June 1964

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Average number of meals—12 twice per week

Stretton

Service commenced—July 1964

Source of supply—Andressey Hospital

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Average number of meals—12 twice per week

Rolleston (including part of Tutbury Road Area)

Service commenced—November 1964

Source of supply—Andressey Hospital

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Average number of meals—12 twice per week

Tutbury

Service commenced—December 1964

Source of supply—Clayton Equipment

Maximum number of meals—19 twice per week

Average number of meals—19 twice per week

Anslow

(including Tutbury Road, Beam Hill and Henhurst Hill)

Service commenced—June 1965

Source of supply—Renold Chains Ltd.

Maximum number of meals—18 twice per week

Average number of meals—15 twice per week

Tatenhill/Rangemore/Branston

Service commenced—January 1966

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Average number of meals—12 twice per week

Hanbury

Service commenced—April 1970

Source of supply—British Gypsum Ltd., Fauld.

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week.

Average number of meals—11 twice per week.

Total number of meals served during 1971 — 10,029.

The figures show moderate increases as compared with the previous year, when 8,289 meals in all were delivered to householders in the same parishes.

I feel that this voluntary service, operated by so many people, in what might otherwise be part of their leisure time, plays a very important part in the lives of those assisted by it, and is well worthy of the efforts of all those engaged in it, either in organisation of the service or in delivering meals.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1971

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1971.

The most significant feature of the year was the progress made regarding sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the District, full details of which are given in the body of the report. When the schemes referred to at Rolleston, Tutbuty, Yoxall, Anslow, Barton-under-Needwood, and Tatenhill (including Tatenhill Common and Rangemore) are completed, the District will be in an enviable position compared with most Rural Districts in relation to the proportion of the District having these facilities, and also in the quality of the facilities themselves.

I would like to record my appreciation of the whole-hearted support given to me by my fellow officers, and also of the keen interest shown by the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD BRUNNING,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The whole of the District is now supplied with water from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company mains.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The supply to the area is derived from Seedy Mill Treatment Works, and Seedy Mill, Fradley and Trent Valley Pumping Stations.

Regular and frequent samples are examined from these sources both bacteriologically and chemically.

During 1971, 507 samples of the water going into supply were all free from coliform bacteria.

192 samples of raw water from the pumping stations were all free from coliform bacteria. 52 samples of the surface water prior to treatment at Seedy Mill Treatment Works gave average coliform bacteria content of 15 per 100 ml.

Samples were examined from within the Tutbury Rural District Council area from :—

Outwoods Reservoirs
Hanbury Tower
Rolleston Tower
Tutbury Reservoir
Cross Keys, Tutbury
Council Houses, Yoxall

12 samples from Rolleston Tower, 12 from Tutbury Reservoir, 12 from Cross Keys, Tutbury and 12 from Yoxall were all free from coliform bacteria, but one out of the 26 samples from Outwoods Reservoirs and one out of the 13 from Hanbury Tower contained coliform bacteria, neither of which confirmed E. Coli.

In each case where supply water showed any evidence of bacteriological characteristics slightly differing from normal, repeat samples were promptly obtained. Where traces of contamination have been detected, further sampling, following by corrective action where necessary, has resulted in rapid restoration of entirely satisfactory results.

Only one of the supplying stations contains any significant quantity of fluoride. This is Seedy Mill Treatment Works, where an average of 0.16 mg./l was obtained in 1971.

The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, all the tap samples being free from any appreciable quantity of lead.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The year has been a really notable one in this field since it has seen the most positive and comprehensive action to deal with the critical areas in the Rural District for many years. These are as follows :—

(a) Tutbury and Rolleston

The problems arising from the antiquated and inadequate disposal works at Tutbury, and the heavily overloaded disposal works at Rolleston have been dealt with by the preparation of a scheme involving the construction of a new pumping station at Tutbury to discharge sewage for treatment at Rolleston where the comparatively modern Sewage Disposal Works are to be enlarged and re-constructed. Replacement of certain lengths of sewers in each Parish to obviate serious infiltration problems are also included in the scheme, whilst the capacity of the reconstructed Works at Rolleston has been designed to deal also with sewage from Anslow, comment about which will be made in a subsequent paragraph.

A contract with Messrs. H. Camm & Co. Ltd. of Chesterfield was approved and work commenced in July, the total contract figure being £423,000 and the probable completion date March, 1973.

(b) Yoxall

The Sewage Disposal Works in this Parish have also been the subject of some concern for several years due to the serious over-loading problem.

A scheme for the re-constructions and enlargement of the Works had been prepared and in October work on the contract which had been negotiated with Messrs. Camm of Chesterfield commenced. The contract period in this case is 15 months, the total cost being £97,000.

(c) Anslow

In October a report on the need for a sewer in the Parish on public health grounds, which had been prepared following a detailed survey, was submitted to the Public Health and General Purposes Committee. It was resolved to proceed with the scheme for the sewerage of the Parish which had been prepared by the Council's Consultant Engineers. The sewer will discharge to the enlarged Works at Rolleston and it was hoped to negotiate with Messrs. Camm an extension of their current contract for the works at Tutbury and Rolleston.

Subject to these negotiations being successful it is hoped to commence the work in the later part of 1972.

(d) Barton-under-Needwood

These Works have also been seriously overloaded for some years and the Council's Consultant Engineers have been actively engaged in preparing a scheme for their enlargement and re-construction. The proposals will include a Sludge Treatment and Pressing Plant capable of dealing with the sewage sludge produced at all the Sewage Disposal Works within the Rural District.

It was also decided to apply to the Department of the Environment for authority to construct the sludge drying and pressing plant in advance of the Works extensions so that proposed sludge drying beds for the Rolleston and Yoxall Works could be deleted from the Contracts for those respective Works reconstructions. It is anticipated that these works should commence during the financial year 1972/73.

The design capacity of the enlarged works is intended to cater also for the sewage from Tatenhill Parish, to which reference is made in the next paragraph.

(e) Tatenhill Parish (including Tatenhill Common and Rangemore Village)

In the past the work of sewerage this area has been inhibited by the yardstick of cost per property. However, since the criteria for judgement of such areas has changed, and following a detailed survey, a report was submitted to the Public Health and General Purposes Committee in October on the need for sewers in the area on public health grounds.

It was resolved to include in the scheme for the extension of the Disposal Works at Barton-under-Needwood, the sewerage of the Parish of Tatenhill, including Tatenhill Common and Rangemore Village, with a pumping station to discharge the sewage at the Barton Disposal Works.

It is hoped that it will be possible to commence these works during the financial year 1973/74.

Public Cleansing

**(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal ;
Nightsoil and cesspool cleansing and disposal**

In February the Council received a feasibility study report on this service from the Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee (LAMSAC). This indicated that a work-study based incentive bonus scheme would produce a weekly collection of house refuse together with a potential financial saving to the Council.

It was, therefore, decided in July to engage LAMSAC to carry out the assignment as soon as practicable with a view to the introduction of the bonus scheme in the early part of 1972.

The situation regarding tipping space has again given some cause for concern. The life of the present tip at Postern House Farm is not now expected to be more than 3 years, and the need for a site thereafter is extremely urgent.

Investigations were therefore made into the possibility of acquiring a disused railway cutting between the villages of Stretton and Rolleston. Planning approval for the use of this site was sought, but considerable local opposition was encountered from the residents of both villages, and planning permission was ultimately refused.

The possibility of acquiring a small pulverisation plant suitable for the needs of the District was also explored in some depth, without any firm decision being reached.

A weekly collection of nightsoil is made from approximately 200 premises, and in addition 297 privately owned and 94 Council owned cesspools were emptied.

Details of the salvage figures are given in the following table :—

					1970					
					Weight			Value		
					T	C	Q	£	s.	d.
Baled Destructor Scrap	..	..	..	..	30	5	0	136	19	7
Mixed Scrap	..	..	..	..	44	4	3	198	5	6
Aluminium	..	..	..	..	2	11	1	211	14	6
Lead, Brass, etc.	..	..	..	..	3	6	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	460	11	3
Rags	..	..	..	..	18	14	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	524	16	5
Paper	..	..	..	..	51	8	0	264	10	0
					150	9	3	£1,796	17	3

					1971					
					Weight				Value	
					T	C	Q	L	£p	
Mixed Scrap	..	..	..	..	43	5	1	20	162.02	
Rags, etc.	..	..	..	..	16	2	3	5	402.18	
Brass, Lead, Copper, etc.	..	..	..	..	2	8	2	9	248.91	
Aluminium	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	20	132.52	
Paper	..	..	..	..	22	6	1	0	114.00	
					86	6	3	26	£1,059.63	

(b) Street Cleansing

The litter patrol scheme introduced in August last year continues to work reasonably satisfactorily. Two men and a van are employed on this work and a definite improvement in the general tidiness of the District has been maintained.

Conversions

Two conversions were carried out during the year in addition to those where the work formed part of Improvement Grant Schemes.

Nuisances

(a) Noise Abatement Act, 1960

No serious complaints were received during the year.

(b) Smoke Abatement

No serious complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year.

Caravans

There is one permanent residential site at Rolleston-on-Dove with accommodation for 65 vans. In addition 13 individual site licences are in force.

Swimming Baths

The only Swimming Bath in the district is a privately-owned Open Air Pool in the village of Rolleston-on-Dove. It appears to be well managed and supervised.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

Four premises were licensed under this Act during the year.

Housing (New Housing Accommodation)

During the year 1971 40 Private Enterprise Houses were completed and occupied. No Council Houses were built during the year.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants were approved in respect of 23 Properties, 20 of these being Owner-Occupied Houses.

Details of Improvement Grants are as follows :—

				<i>No. of Appli- cations</i>	<i>No. refused</i>	<i>Total cost of work</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
1971	..	..	..	19	—	£25,306	£9,794
1953-71	..	..	..	324	—	£300,097	£124,016

				<i>Average Cost</i>	<i>Average Grant</i>	<i>No. of Owner Occupied Houses</i>	<i>No. of Tenanted Houses</i>
1971	..	..	..	£1,332	£515	17	2
1953-71	..	..	..	£927	£383	181	148

Slum Clearance

Under the “ Individual Unfit Houses ” procedure of the Housing Acts, 337 houses have been demolished or closed between 1955 and 1971. Details for 1971 are as follows :—

Number of Houses demolished or closed	..	..	..	64
Number of Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	6

In addition 143 Houses have been dealt with under Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders, or purchased by agreement with the Owners.

Housing Act 1969—Qualification Certificates

The issue of a Qualification Certificate enables a controlled vacancy to be changed to a regulated tenancy and a fair rent assessed.

<i>Applications Received</i>	<i>Certificates issued</i>	<i>Applications Refused</i>
17	7	—

Inspection and Supervision of Food
Food Shops—

(i) Number of Food Premises :					
Cafes	..	..	..	..	3
Factory Canteens	..	..	..	..	6
Ice Cream Vendors	..	..	..	..	44
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	9
Bakeries	..	..	..	..	1
Fish and Chip Shops	..	..	..	..	2
Other Food Premises including Inns, etc.	..	..	..	..	100
(ii) Registration of Food Premises					
Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	..	..	53
(iii) Inspection of Food Premises					
No of Inspections	..	..	..	..	170
(iv) Disposal of Condemned Food					
The Butchers Meat condemned in the Slaughter-	..	..	..	..	-
houses was stained before disposal to a Midlands					
Hide and Skin Company.					
(v) Special Examination of Food Consignments					
No special Examination of Food Consignments were	..	..	..	..	-
required during the period under review.					

Unsound Food

During the year thirteen complaints were received concerning unsound or contaminated foods, and preliminary investigations were made into each case.

Three cases were referred to another Authority for their attention, as the sale took place in their area, and investigations into the other cases were completed by the Staffordshire County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority for this district.

Milk Sampling

Results of Milk Samples taken during 1970 by the County Milk Sampling Officers.

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>
Methylene Blue ..	144	137	7	-
Phosphatase ..	137	137	-	-
Brucellosis ..	15	15	-	-
Turbidity ..	1	2	-	-

Meat

The total number of licensed Slaughterhouses remains at three, and all were inspected by an Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food accompanied by me.

The following table gives full details of the number of animals slaughtered and the incidence and percentage of diseased carcasses.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

		<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed and inspected	..	736		1798	1060
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis—					
Whole Carcases condemned	..		—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	58	—	3	65
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	..	8.29	—	0.17	6.23
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	..	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	.. .. .	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	3	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	.. ..	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	.. .. .	—	—	—	—

Tinned and Frozen Foods

Two condemnation Certificates were issued in respect of frozen foods.

Rodent Control

This service continued to operate successfully in co-operation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A summary of the year's work is given below :—

		<i>Non- Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1(a)	Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	170	6
(b)	Number of Properties infested by :		
	(i) Rats	156	6
	(ii) Mice	26	—
2(a)	Total number of Properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ..	10	
(b)	Number of Properties infested by :		
	(i) Rats	2	—
	(ii) Mice	—	—

On the advice of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, no sewer treatments were carried out during the year.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 Registration and General Inspections

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiv- ing a general inspection during year</i>
Offices	—	15	13
Retail Shops	4	47	39
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to Public, Canteens ..	—	12	10
Fuel Storage Depots ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	74	62
	==	==	==

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises

<i>Class of Workplace</i>						<i>No. of persons Employed</i>	
Offices	54
Retail Shops	136
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses					—
Catering Establishments open to the Public	72
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—
TOTAL	262
TOTAL MALES	83
TOTAL FEMALES	179

Accidents

No accidents were reported during the year.

Petroleum Regulations

Forty-four licences to store Petroleum Spirit were issued during the year.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1961

<i>Premises</i>						<i>No. on the Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
Mechanical	..	..	..	..	..	47	16
Non-mechanical	..	..	..	..	..	15	9
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	62	25
No. of Outworkers on list			..	..		1	—

Notices were served in connection with three premises to abate contraventions of the Acts.

